

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1241.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEEAN will practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Daniel Bradford, on Main-street.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pox Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.

COW POX.

Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in their proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

CASH given for HEMP, by

Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented,

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to

Cutbert Banks.

Garrett and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boone's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

THE PLACE where I now live, of 205 acres, on D. W. Fork of Elk River, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at the premises.

John Rogers.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, and every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones.

Water-street, Lexington.

THE assignees of John Jordan, un- hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbanean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule at that distance. Any person who will send it home or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Stolen

ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hand high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made to those who will bring him to

James B. January.

June 20th, 1809.

BLUE DYING

Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

Hugh Crawford

For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.

H. C.

Lexington, April 29, 1809.

The Co-Partnership

OF the subscribers, under the firm of William Morton & Co. was dissolved on the 25th ult. by mutual consent.

Will. Morton.

John D. Clifford.

Lexington, 14th July, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle,

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

April 18, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN, HERRING, improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Demarque, the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoff's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Phlogistics; Reid's Essays; Duhcan's Dispensary; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Utopia; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Cozzina, by Madam de Stael Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owenison; Accums Analysis of Minerals; do Chemistry; Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel in its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bible with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Claims of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gilie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do on Awards; Gaydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Ridenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a new drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelphe, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.

June 10th, 1809.

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Lexington, 14th July, 1809.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cutbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Wood's best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do.

Cassimers, casinetts and swansdowns

Marseilles waistcoats

Rose and point blankets

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coatings, Bocking baze and keyes

Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord

Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks

Fine ginghams and d. m. l. t. s.

Calmancoes and bombazets

Gurghs, emeries, batists and manhoodies

Fine shirting cotton and shirting batista

Irish linen and lawns

India checks and calicoes

4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin

Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin

4-4 and 6-4 book and leno muslin

Fine jacquet and mull mull do.

Fine crossbar'd vein'd do.

Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair

India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs

Bruslin do. do.

Real and mock M. drass handkerchiefs

Romal and pock do. do.

White and col. eared cotton shawls and handkerchiefs

Ladies plain a. d. laced cotton hose

Men's plain a. d. laced do. do.

Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New-York

Women and children's leno caps

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's super fine London hats

Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose

—rich sandal lace do.

Men's plain and laced English silk hose

Assorted extra long silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white vests

Plain and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and

jaquet muslin dresses

Ladies real and mock tortoise shell combs

—ornamented do. do.

China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lustrating and embossed ribbons

Silk and cotton cords and buttons

Tapes, bobbins and taste

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold breast pins and broaches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and malogony looking glasses

Violins and violin strings and bases

Painted and common snuff boxes

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and congo TEAS

Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate

Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves

Mustard, Allum, coppers and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese

Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real martinique cordials

An assortment of confectionary

A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-street, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthia, Harrison county, the 18th inst. a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded 1 S on the near shoulder, Roman nose, and a star in the forehead as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by

Henry D. Elbert.

Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

John Lockwood,

corner of Upper and High-streets.

Lexington, May 20, 1809.

Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's.

Joseph Crockett, Supervisor.

Lexington, July 1, 1809.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.

N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

12m

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Shed, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.

Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will show the land—And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.

Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

For Sale

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on short credit, with approved notes in town Enquire at this office.

To Sportsmen.

THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 22.—The king of Sweden has been formally deposed, and the government placed in the hands of the prince regent, until a new constitution should be finally settled.

The infurrection in Westphalia assumes a formidable aspect. The noted Schill has augmented his followers to a vast amount. has taken Bremen, and was spreading them through Brunswick and Hanover.

A French squadron is said to have escaped from Toulon, and thrown relief into Barcelona. Lord Collingwood will probably give some account of the return of this fleet.

Rear admiral Harvey has been dismissed for contemptuous language against Lord Gambier.

The emperor of Austria is said to have solicited peace, an assertion which we do not believe. The Archduke Charles accepted the chief command under the express stipulation, that no peace should be made without his consent, and has declared that nothing but the annihilation of the Austrian armies, and the impossibility of opposing any further resistance should make him consent to the last degradation of all miseries, submission to the will of Bonaparte.

SURRENDER OF VIENNA.

Ratisbon, May 12.—This morning the following bulletin and general orders have been published:

ARMY OF GERMANY;

"A Saxon officer or courier, who passed through Ratisbon last night, has brought the intelligence, that on the 9th his majesty the emperor and king entered Vienna.

"By the commandant,

(Signed) "J. L. FELIX."

Augsburg, May 12.—According to certain intelligence the French troops are already on the other side of Vienna. It is probable that they will proceed directly towards Hungary, in order to anticipate the infurrection there.

Austria, May 4.—We have heard nothing of battles since the retreat of the Archduke Charles over the Danube.—He has fixed his great army in Bohemia.

The following important intelligence is contained in letters of the 13th inst. from the Lower Rhine.

Hague, May 22.—On the 25th of April, the emperor of Russia declared war against Austria, and ordered his armies to enter Galicia and Hungary. The Russians have already entered Galicia.

Since the ninth inst. the French flag has been unfurled on the top of St. Stephen's church at Vienna. On the tenth or eleventh the emperor Napoleon was to leave the capital. The emperor Francis II. has solicited peace.

A private letter from the French head quarters of the 6th, announces that on that day, an Austrian officer of the staff had arrived with a messenger bearing a letter written by the Emperor Francis to the Emperor Napoleon, in which the Emperor of Austria implored an armistice and peace of his majesty in the most humble expressions. The short time of the stay of the *palementaires* in the head quarters of his majesty, induced an opinion that the answer was unfavourable—the more so, as the army continues advancing.

LONDON, May 27.

Dutch papers have been received to the 24th, and Hamburg Journals to the 17th inst. The French took possession of Vienna on the 12th, when Bonaparte issued a proclamation to the army, recommending it to them to behave well to the inhabitants of the capital, and in general to the people of the country. It is easy to perceive both from the style of this proclamation and of the bulletins already published, that he has no intention of restoring the states which he has conquered to their sovereign, and, alas! we see but little prospect of their being wrested from the grasp of his ambition, either by the valour of the Princes of the House of Austria, or by the patriotic struggles of their subjects. Bonaparte had fixed his H. quarters at the Palace of Schonbrun, his former residence, and it does not appear that on entering Vienna his troops had encountered any resistance.

The army was about to proceed in two divisions, the one into Hungary, to repress the popular infurrections; the other to Moravia and Bohemia, in search of the armies of the Archduke Charles and Ferdinand. In Italy, the Austrians have been obliged to retreat to the Tagliamento; in short, it is impossible for the aspect of affairs, in that quarter of Europe, to be more gloomy than it now appears. And yet ministers are applying to Parliament for powers to grant subsidies, just as if a few hundred thousand pounds could save a tottering empire from impending ruin; or as if in the actual state of this country, three millions sterling were a consideration altogether unworthy the attention either of the people or the parliament!

It appears from the Foreign Journals, that Russia has declared against Austria; and that the Russian minister has left Vienna.

The Gottenburg Mail, which arrived this day, repeat the intelligence of the renewal of hostilities against Sweden by Russia. It appears that Russia has declared war against Austria also.—What a combination of infamy, iniquity, and ruin to independent nations is produced by the unnatural union between Alexander and Bonaparte.

We published yesterday, in a second edition, the latest accounts of Sir Arthur Wellesley's motions, which fully justified the confidence we expressed the preceding day, that he would pursue the enemy without losing a moment. He left Oporto on the 13th, the advanced guard having gone before him a considerable time. On the 16th, Sir Arthur was at Braga, whither the enemy were understood to have directed their course from Villa Real, in order to penetrate into Galicia. But such was the rapidity with which the enemy fled, leaving behind artillery, and everything that could retard them, that they could not be overtaken. They are, of course, supposed to have got into Galicia, where Soult will endeavour to form a junction with Ney, Kellerman, and Montier, and turn to make head against Sir Arthur Wellesley, only when sure of having a superior force. We are happy to be assured, however, that they cannot bring together any force to which Sir A. Wellesley's army, aided as it is by the Portuguese, under Gen. Beresford and Gen. Silveira, and the Spaniards under Romana, will be fully adequate. We therefore continue

to look forward with confidence to other victories more important than the last.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head quarters, Burghausen, April 30.

"The emperor arrived at Muhlendorf the 27th inst. in the evening. His majesty detached the division of gen. Wrede to Lauffen on the Saiza in order to overtake the corps which the enemy had in Tyrol, and was retreating by forced marches. Gen. Wrede overtook the enemy's rear on the 28th, near Lauffen, took their baggage and made many prisoners; but the enemy had sufficient time to cross the river and burn the bridge.

"On the 27th, the duke of Dantzic arrived at Waneburg, and on the 28th in Altenmark.

"On the 29th gen. Wrede continued his march to Salzburch, about 3 leagues from the town he found the advanced posts of the enemy's army. The Bavarians pursued them closely, and entered the town with them.—Gen. Wrede assures, that the division of gen. Jellachich is completely destroyed.—That general has thus been punished for the scandalous proclamation by which he put the dagger in the hands of the Tyrolese.

"The Bavarians have taken 500 prisoners, and found considerable magazines in Salzburch.

"On the 28th at break of day the duke of Iliria arrived at Burghausen, and his advanced parties took post on the right banks of the Inn. The same day the duke of Montebello arrived in Burghausen. Count Bertrand exerted himself to the utmost, to restore the bridge, which had been burnt by the enemy. It was completed on the 26th, and the whole army crossed the river.

"On the 28th a detachment of 50 horse chassours, commanded by capt. Margaron, arrived in Dittmaring, where he fell in with a battalion of the famous militarily styled Bandwhies, which on his approach retreated into a neighbouring wood. Captain Margaron summoned them to surrender; after much deliberation, 1000 men of that valiant militia polled in a thick wood, altogether inaccessible to cavalry, surrendered to 50 chassours. The emperor wished to see them; they really excite compassion; they are badly armed, worse accoutred and commanded by superannuated officers of artillery.

"The cruel and overbearing temper of the Austrians, fully displayed itself during the moment of apparent success, when they occupied Munich. The high bailiff of Muhlendorf was arrested and shot. An inhabitant of Muhlendorf of the name of Starch, who had obtained a badge of distinction from the king of Bavaria for the services which, during the last war, he rendered to the army, has been taken up and sent to Vienna to stand his trial.—The high bailiff of Burghausen, count Armahsparg, has also been sent to Linz, and from thence to Vienna, because in the year 1805, he did not comply with a requisition, addressed to him on the part of the Austrians.

"The Bavarians will no doubt give a minute and faithful account of the actions cruelly committed by the Austrians in this country, that the memory thereof may be preserved by the most remote posterity, although it is extremely probable that this was the insult which Austria will be able to offer to the allies of France. The Austrians have endeavored, both in the Tyrol and Westphalia, to invite the inhabitants to rise in rebellion.

"Austria has raised numerous armies, divided into corps like the French army; her troops are moving, by forced marches, to imitate the French troops her generals are publishing bulletins, proclamations, general orders, all in imitation of the French; but she is not enabled to do this because she is covered with a lion's skin. The long day betrays the ignoble heart.

"The emperor of Austria has left Vienna, and on his departure published a proclamation drawn up by Geniz, in the style and spirit of the most ridiculous performances of that kind. He is gone to Scharding, a position extremely well adapted for a sovereign who neither wishes to be in his capital to govern his dominions, nor in the field where he is known to be merely an incumbrance and dead weight. When he was informed of the result of the battle of Eckmuhl, he judged it prudent to leave the banks of the Inn, and retire into the interior of his dominions.

"The town of Scharding, which is now occupied by the duke of Rivoli, has suffered much. The Austrians, on their retreat set fire to their magazines, and burnt half the town which belonged to them. They had no doubt some pretence of their future fate, that what belonged to Austria should no longer belong to her.

"It appears by this bulletin, that the Austrians are evacuating Tyrol in consequence of the victories gained by our troops in Bavaria, and of the equal advantages obtained by General St. Hillare in the Italian part of the Tyrol. We understand that marshal Davoust is immediately to advance into Tyrol with a considerable corps of French troops to restore tranquility and order in that country, and open a communication between German and Italian armies.

FOURTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head quarters, Brennau, May 1.

"On the crossing of the bridge at Landshut, brig. gen. Lancour gave proofs of valor and coolness. Col. Lonsait placed the artillery advantageously, and contributed much to the happy issue of this splendid affair.

"The bishop and the principal public functionaries of Salzburch repaired to Burghausen, to implore the clemency of the emperor for their country, his majesty gave them his assurance, that they should never again come under the dominion of the house of Austria, they engaged to take measures for recalling the four battalions of the militia which the circle had delivered and of which a part was disposed and fled.

"The head quarters are to be this day removed to Reid.

"At Brennau magazines were found 200,000 rations of biscuit and 6000 sacks of oats. The circle of Reid has furnished 3 battalions of the militia, but the greater part of them had returned again to their habitations.

"The emperor of Austria was three days at Brennau; he was at Scharding when he heard of the defeat of his army. The inhabitants consider him as the principal cause of the war.

"The famous volunteers of Vienna passed through this place after their defeat at Landshut, throwing away their arms, and carrying

with them in all haste their terror to Vienna.

"On the 21st of April an imperial decree published in the capital declaring the ports to be again opened to the English, the treaties with this ancient ally renewed, and hostilities with the common enemy begun.

"Gen. Oudinot has taken prisoners a battalion of 1000 men, between althave and Reid. This battalion was with cavalry and artillery. On the approach of our troops, they made an attempt to fire with their small arms, but being surrounded on all sides by the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms.

"His majesty caused several brigades of light cavalry to pass a review at Burghausen, among others, those of Hesse Darmstadt; at whose appearance he was pleased to express his satisfaction. Gen. Marular, under whose command the corps stands, presented several of them, to whom his majesty was pleased to grant decorations of the legion of honor.

LONDON, May 27.

A meeting of merchants of London took place at the City of London Tavern yesterday morning, in pursuance of an advertisement for that purpose. About two hundred merchants attended.—Mr. Wilson, of the house of Agglez and Wilson was called to the chair, who represented in a clear and impressive manner the severe hardships which would befall the British mercantile interests by the admission of Americans into the ports of Holland, &c. &c.—A string of resolutions, of which the following is a substance; was then read to the meeting, and, after a long discussion, principally expressive of dissatisfaction at the indulgence given to Americans, in which the chairman, Mr. John Hall, Mr. Gibbert, Mr. Alderman Atkins, Mr. S. Cock, and several others, took a part, was passed unanimously.—viz.

"That the order in Council of the 26th of April, would probably arrive about 5 days before the arrangement of Mr. Erskine could have taken effect; and by this order, the Americans would be apprized that such an arrangement would not be sanctioned.—That the time proposed to be given to the Americans, would prejudice the British merchant by enabling them to pour in their produce to the ports of Holland and the Baltic, at much lower prices than he could supply them.—That good faith is as necessary to be exercised by government to the natives, as to aliens, and that the orders in Council of November 1807, were a pledge to the British merchants, that the system of rigour adopted by those orders should be exercised against France and their dependencies, as long as the edicts of Berlin continued.

"That the orders of Council of the 26th of April last, was in conflict with that pledge, and militated against the interest of the British merchant. That it is essential to the W. India trade that the Americans should not ship colonial produce to Holland direct. That there is a great quantity of colonial produce in America ready to be shipped off, which will be sent to Holland if the time proposed to be conceded to the Americans, by which the markets will be glutted.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London, May 24.—In the House of Commons, last night Lord Henry Petty put a question to Mr. Canning, upon the subject of the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the American government.—Mr. Canning replied, that the agreement purporting to be entered into by our minister and the American government, was not made in conformity with the wishes of his majesty nor such as his majesty could approve of. It was neither founded on the instructions given to our minister, nor consistent with them. Yet, as it was possible, that, under the faith of that agreement, various speculations in trade might be entered into by American merchants, it became necessary, to prevent any inconvenience or detriment to them, to issue some order, by which they might be secure of indemnity in their speculations, at least till the sentiments of his majesty could be conveyed to America. An order of council would speedily be published to the above mentioned effect. It will appear in Saturday night's Gazette. Previously, however, to the meeting of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Sanson, the chairman of the committee of merchants trading to the United States of America, received a note from Earl Bathurst, the President of the board of trade, requesting his attendance, with such other of the gentlemen of the committee as might be inclined to accompany him at the board.

The chairman and several members of the committee repaired at 1 o'clock to the Treasury Chamber, and on their being introduced to the board of trade, were informed by Earl Bathurst, that the recent arrangement made by our ambassador, Mr. Erskine with the government of the U. States, through its secretary, Mr. Smith, were unauthorized by his majesty's ministers, and that he had sent for the committee for the express purpose of communicating the fact to them, with the view that the same might, without the loss of time, be made known to the merchants trading to the United States. His lordship at the same time informed the committee, that no advantage would be taken or any impediment thrown in the way of those who had already, and in consequence of this unauthorized arrangement, sent consignments to his Britannic majesty's subjects; but the American ships and cargoes, under such circumstances, would be allowed to proceed to their destined port in security.

From the London Gazette, May 27.

At the court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas his majesty was pleased, by his order in council of the 26th of April last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from his majesty's former order of the 11th of Nov. 1807; and whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in America, with the government of the U. States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders, in council of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, shall be withdrawn so far

as respects the U. States, on the 10th June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorized by his majesty's instructions or such as his majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the U. States may be led by a reliance on the said provisional arrangement, to engage in trade with and to sail ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the order of the 26th of April last; his majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstances above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so failing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out, between the 19th of April last, and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America, previous to the twentieth of July next, for any other permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said ninth day of June next, no vessel of the U. States which shall have cleared out, or be defined to any of the ports of Holland, from any port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers, provided such vessel shall have cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at such place of clearance or in default of proof of actual notice previous to the like periods of time, after the date of this order, as are fixed for constructive notice of his majesty's order of the eleventh of November one thousand eight hundred and seven, by the orders of the twenty-fifth November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and warned by any of his majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And his majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders of the seventeenth of January and eleventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, as altered by the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland between the ninth day of June and the first day of July next; provided always that nothing contained in the present order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid orders of the seventh of January and the eleventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven, as altered by the said order of the twenty-sixth of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of his majesty's ships of war!!!

And the right honorable the Lords Commissioners of his majesty's Treasury, his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appear.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Foreign Office, May 20.

The king has been pleased to appoint Francis James Jackson, Esq. to be his majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

London, May 26.

A message from his majesty was last night delivered to both Houses of Parliament, stating the restoration of the ancient relations of friendship between his majesty and emperor of Austria, and his desire to be enabled to assist his imperial majesty, &c. It is intended to move a vote of credit for 3,000,000 for these important objects.

BOSTON, July 17.

We learn from Halifax that on the 26th ult. there were 4000 troops and 8 pendants lying in the harbor; and that admiral Cochrane's squadron is expected from the West Indies to pass the hurricane season.

THE UNION OF THE STATES.

It has frequently been asserted that the Essex Junto have deliberately agreed to use their best endeavors to effect a separation of the States—men of observation who have travelled through the Eastern States for the last four years, have been deeply impressed

with the opinion that the Junto were at all hazards determined to attempt a dissolution of the Union—but all the great body of the people, the honest and thoughtful part of the community have flattered to believe in the existence of so abandoned a conspiracy not only against the union but against the hopes of mankind. That nothing should be wanting to the deep damnation of this treasonable project, the conspirators have been accused of having thrown open their arms to embrace the Tyrant, whose myrmidons with Fire and Sword have traversed the United States. The serious and undivided attention of our readers is demanded for the following article which we hope will be republished by every honest American editor throughout the U. States. [Dem. Press.]

From the Baltimore Whig.

You touched some days past on a subject highly important to the welfare of the United States, to wit, an intrigue carried on between Mr. S. W. and Mr. Canning for the purpose of effecting a separation of the United States. The subject I understand from a gentleman (lately from Washington) will be submitted to the Senate of the U. S. for their consideration at the next session, and if the facts are as has been related by a gentleman lately from Paris, there can be little doubt but Timothy will be expelled from that honorable body. I am acquainted with the gentlemen the initials of whose names you have given; I presume you are not. Mr. S. W. is Samuel Williams of Boston, now of London, and nephew to Mr. Pickering formerly consul in London, (displaced by Mr. Jefferson) he is a most implacable enemy to the present administration. The Mr. P.—to whom the latter was written by Mr. Williams is also of Massachusetts, had been consul at Cadiz, and was displaced by Mr. Jefferson, he was at Paris when he received the letter alluded to, to wit, in June or July, 1808. Mr. Preble is not a man of talents but Williams is. The other Mr. P. to whom you allude is a Mr. Parker, also of Boston, a man of talents and fortune, who loves his country and although his connections are of the Essex Junto, he was struck with horror and considered himself compelled by the love he bore to his native land to give a detailed statement of the contents of the letter to the consul general, who communicated the information to general Armstrong (then in Switzerland.) The general on his return to Paris, ascertained the contents of the letter by the testimony of Mr. Parker and one or two other gentlemen who were present when Mr. Preble read the letter. Let it be recollected that Mr. Williams was at the period received by Mr. Canning as if he had been an accredited minister, that June and July was the period when Mr. Canning changed suddenly his conduct from that which had induced Mr. Pinkney to write his government that he had good reason to believe all our differences with England would soon be arranged to our satisfaction. All at once Canning changed his conduct; that change is believed both by P. and A. to have been occasioned by a hope that had been infused into him, that a division might be effected of the U. States & the Eastern States be formed into a separate government under the guarantee of Great Britain.

But to return to the letter as stated to gen. Armstrong. Mr. Preble received a letter from Samuel Williams, stating, "that he was authorized by his relation Timothy Pickering to represent to Mr. Canning that it was the wish of the eastern states to separate from the Union, that they wished to be informed how far they might calculate on the aid of Great Britain to enable them to effect an object so hazardous and so very important."

I will not vouch for the precise words of the letter; but I understand from my informant that general Armstrong had taken the depositions of two or three of the gentlemen who heard the letter read. I understand that the subject was no secret in Paris.

Z. Z.

Since the torch of war has gleamed thro' Europe, even from the dawning of the French revolution to the present period, never has one day presented to the citizens of America a more deeply interesting body of intelligence, than we this day publish. This is none of the idle reports, the rumors, the *ra-ra*-fads, which for some days have occupied our columns. This is certain and authentic. The most sceptical must believe when the most prying cannot find a loop by which to hang a doubt.

What must now be the feelings of our merchants, whose property has been committed to the ocean on the faith of Britain? Where are now the ships and the men which the policy of Jefferson would have preserved to the republic? Where are now the lofty fleets which republicans were strengthening, to buffet the billows of war which have long been rolling to our shores? All, all have been given to the winds and waves on the breath of an English Ambassador, whose acts are disavowed by the *pe-jidious* Government he represents. We have not merely rifled on a broken reed, we have leaned upon a spear which has pierced us in our most vulnerable part.

Let us not however despond. These things will have their advantages. They will strip naked the knaves of party, and clear the fight of the unsuspicious many who have been duped by their arts and misrepresentations. No more shall there arise a man among us, who shall boldly & traitorously announce "Great Britain has done us no harm;" even at the very time when she was plundering our vessels, impressing our seamen, dishonouring our flag in every sea—sea, even while her hands yet reeked with our blood, at such a moment did the Herald of "the British party" proclaim aloud, *Great Britain has done us no harm!!!*

Let us remember these important facts, let us treasure them up as pearls of great price, but let us not indulge in idle recrimination, in useless and pernicious abuse. Let us gird on the armor of Patriotism—let us raise the Standard of United America with the motto, "FOR OUR HOMES AND FIRE"

SIDES." He who will not rally round it, who will not with a holy enthusiasm swear to die ten thousand deaths rather than abandon it, let him be confined to that infamy which he justly merits.

No more let us listen to the Syren song of the Apologists of Britain. They would lull us to rest while their paymasters rifled us of all we hold dear. They will now sing a new song. They will go with the current of odium which must set against the ministers of England, but they will talk of a new administration, and promise in the name of that administration to heal the wounded honor and redress the wrongs of America. They will promise us "indemnity for the past and security for the future," but who will believe their promises? No man! There may and will be those who may affect to believe in British faith, but after this new, and before unheard of act of treachery, it is morally impossible that any man can sincerely believe they will do us justice unless we use the rhetoric of Bayonets and the arguments of Cannon Balls.—(Demo. Press.)

War Department, July 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock, at noon of Wednesday the 25th of October next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st, At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the territory of Michigan.

2nd, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3rd, At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Ohio and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago and their immediate vicinities.

4th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

5th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.

6th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Vermont.

7th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Massachusetts, the town of Springfield excepted.

8th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-York, Niagara and its dependencies excepted.

10th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of New-Jersey.

11th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the states of Maryland and Delaware.

13th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th, At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th, At Ocmulgee Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia.

17th, Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited within the town of Springfield in the state of Massachusetts; and for the armors and other persons employed in the United States' Armory at that place, from the 1st day of June 1810 inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1811.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, at there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit and Chicago, for six months in advance; and that each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops and that all losses sustained by the depositions of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is understood to be reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies, which have been or may be furnished under contracts, now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the sea-board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. EUSTIS, Secretary for the Department of War.

July 10.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public humble Servant.

Robt Wilson.

Miss Sarah Comstock,

Tailor, from Providence, Rhode Island, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.

August 3, 1869.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 8.

LEXINGTON ACADEMY,
AND

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. BECK most respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of the Young Ladies under her Tuition, that the Examination will commence on Tuesday the 15th instant, and solicits the honor of their attendance—as also those Professional Gentlemen who have hitherto gratified Mrs. B. with their presence.

August 8th, 1869.

COMMUNICATION.

MARRIED, by the Rev. ADAM RANKIN, on Tuesday the 25th of July, Mr. JOS. McCORD, immediately from New-York, to the amiable Miss MOLLY LOGAN, daughter of D. Logan Esq. both of this county.

Yesterday commenced the Election in this county for Senator and Representatives to the General Assembly.—At the close of the polls in the evening, the votes stood for

SENATOR,

Bullock, 202

Bradford, 202

REPRESENTATIVES.

Barry, 310

Clay, 29

Grayson, 28

Richardson, 176

Robb, 152

Troutman, 67

Allen, 37

Jewell, 3

In a handbill on Friday last, we barely mentioned the receipt of the important intelligence from England. In this day's Gazette will be seen the new orders in council, and Mr. Canning's declaration when called on in the British Parliament. What will be the course of our government we cannot pretend to say, nor do the Washington papers to the 28th July inform us; but if it keeps pace with the feelings of the people, neither Mr. Jackson nor any other individual purporting to be an agent of the British government, will ever be received, or acknowledged as such, during the reign of the present monarch. For, whatever powers a minister may have received, and whatever faith may be placed in his representations by our government, Mr. Canning, that jejuitical minister, whose whole intercourse with the U. States has been a chain of duplicity and intrigue, has only to declare the acts of such agent unauthorized and all their force is lost.

We trust a union of sentiment will now pervade all parts of the union, and all classes of its citizens—that every apologist of the perfidious nation who has heaped on us insults and injuries to innumerable, will receive the name and the treatment he will merit—the name of Tory, and a fust of tar and feathers, or a halter.—That all distinctions of party except *Whig* and *Tory* will be done away; and that we rise as one man, and redress our wrongs, or give up the name of Independence.

Extract of a letter from John Pope, Esq. dated Washington City, 26th July, 1869, to his friend in Lexington.

"The President and the heads of departments will be convened here next week.—Mr. Erskine is expected here from Philadelphia this evening, and the new minister Mr. Jackson will probably arrive in a few days."

The tenth Bulletin of the French army states, that the Austrians were pursued across the Danube—that Bonaparte, with a part only of the army crossed in the evening—that during the night the water railed with such rapidity as to sweep off all the bridges—and prevent the crossing of the remainder—that the Austrians on discovering Bonaparte's situation, rallied, and drove him back, until he got possession of an island in the river where he maintained his position.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

CATO, NO. IV.

It had been my intention to have pursued the course I have adopted, and to have shown the effects of the narrow policy of your representatives upon several other of the offices of your government. But after having written this much, I reflected, that I had said a sufficiency to prove the correctness of the ground I had taken.—That low salaries was not a saving to the state. If the people are disposed to think, and to reflect seriously on this subject, there is enough already before them to enable them to trace the evil in other offices: If they will not think for themselves, my writing would be of no service.

One of the serious evils resulting to the community from this policy, is that men of talents when in office, finding no inducement to continue there, hold it but a short time, and betake themselves to other pursuits.—Whereas if a man of secondary or inferior qualifications get into office, he, in general, sticks to it like a tar-pin to its shell. They are united for life.

Now were there no difficulties on the score of salary, this changing is always attended with risk; a prejudiced executive; powerful rancors—or other things of the kind would sometimes place improper men in office. It will happen under any government. You may then calculate to a certainty, that whilst your representatives continue to pursue their present policy, that men of suitable talents for office will only remain in your service for a year or two, but that those who are unqualified will serve you a lifetime.

Look to your circuit court system, and you will find that the men who have voluntarily quit that bench for other pursuits, were generally the men who gave the most satisfaction.

The office of attorney general is another striking example of the correctness of the above remark. Nicholas, Murray and Breckinridge, successively held the appointment. They each found that the salary was not adequate to the duties of the office—and they resigned. These three men did not on an average hold the office much more than a year. Another was appointed, who certainly did not rank with them in point of legal acquirements. And the office has ever since remained in the same hands.

I cannot pass over in silence the project set on foot by the legislature of 1861, to revise and bring into one book, the whole of our criminal common law. It is not my intention to speak now of the wisdom of the project, except so far as it has a bearing upon the general policy of your representatives, with relation to money matters.

It was then said that many of the first law characters in the state, thought that the work if not impracticable would require the labour and research of some pre-eminent mind for years. And that such a character was not easily to be procured.

None of our first law characters would undertake it. They knew it would require more labour than was expected; and they knew the narrow policy of your representatives was such, that a compensation adequate to command first rate talents was not to be expected.

However, the law was passed and the work directed to be prepared. And your government, as if it was always to be satisfied with men of small pretension, confided it to a *clerk*—a man and to a lawyer of not very attentive habits. To have selected a clergyman to make a revision of the common law, was about as judicious as it would be to employ a blacksmith to build a framed house. But it was a money saving project. The work has now been completed several years—and what is it? A mere extract from other works of general merit—made with about as much wisdom as a girl of ten years old would display in cutting up her calico frocks to make a bed quilt of patch work. This cost you about 5000 dollars, and left you where you began, except a little experience, if you choose to profit by it.

Whilst your representatives are thus flitting over other departments, it would be but a reasonable conclusion to suppose that they were equally flitting with relation to the expenditure of public money, by themselves.—It is true, I may admit, that they are equal in saving—that is, they flit at small sums, and spend large ones.

I do not complain that their wages are too high per day. They ought to receive such wages that after paying the usual expenses at the seat of government, would leave them enough to pay a hand to look to their farms &c. while they are from home. I suppose their present wages do not amount to more than will do this. But I do charge your representatives with a most shameful profusion of public money, in wasting their time upon subjects that they ought not to touch, or ought to regulate by general laws.

I ask those who doubt the correctness of this remark to look to the acts of the last session, (or of any other session if they are more convenient) and see if more than half of the laws they pass are not of some special nature, which does not concern the public at large.

If a man and wife are too ill-natured to live in peace together, your representatives must pass a law to let them try it awhile with some other.

If a county court are too ignorant or too negligent to do their duty, and act illegally, your representatives, (those watchful guardians of the rights of the people) instead of removing them from office, must spend days in solemn sittings, to legalize their proceedings.

If a sheriff does not do his duty with relation to the public, (for example, if he fails to return his delinquent list in time for the auditor to send it to the proper county for collection the ensuing year) your representatives must function his neglect, and spend 2 or 300 dollars to have him 20 or 30, which his mismanagement has lost to the state.

If a man dies without a will, or does not make such an one as his friends like, your legislature must interfere and make a will for him; that is, they will direct his land to be sold, and direct the money to be applied—as to their wisdom may seem just.

People of Kentucky! I am not adding ought to the list of the folly and profusion of your representatives in this particular. It is any of your representatives deny that this is the course pursued, I will pledge myself to you to take your statute book and show act after act of these kinds.

It is by attention to such business as this, that your representatives spin out a fillet to the length of seven, eight or nine weeks. It is thus that they have drained your treasury; and, shameful to relate, knowingly permit a state debt to be accumulating on you already your state owes many thousand dollars. You are paying interest on it; that debt is accumulating; and no steps are being taken to meet it.

Why have they not been taken? You are surely able to pay a few pence more—the man who pays one shilling tax, were to pay fifteen pence, this would be more than enough to redeem you from debt and to give reasonable salaries to your officers of government. I say reasonable salaries, for I am opposed to extravagant as well as begrudging pay. I would have such salaries given as would secure the men with the best talents for office. Those who would command the public confidence. If an office is worth creating in a government, it is surely worth having suitable talents in it. Were I as an individual about to have a coat made, I would surely employ a good workman to make it, for if I could afford to wear a coat, I could afford to pay a good tailor to make it.

To have flattered alone that if the man whose tax was a shilling were to pay fifteen pence, it would answer all the purposes of government.—There is surely no man so poor but could pay this difference and pay it cheerfully, it would not do more than cause him to take one drink of grog less in the year.—If this is all the effect it would have on the poor, those who are rich cannot complain.—If they have too much property as to make this increase of taxes an object, they are better able to pay it: out of the abundance of the rich, ought the expenses of the government be borne.

It would to a man not acquainted with our habits be a matter of curiosity to know why it is, that your representatives pursue this course. I will have charity enough to believe that many of them have not a sufficiency of reflection to see these things so obvious to a mind of any thinking. They may literally claim the benefit of one of the last prayers of deity when embodied in human shape. "Father forgive them they know not what they do!"

Other members who have more mind but less honesty, know that they have not personally any claims to the public confidence—and by flattering the prejudices of the uninformed create themselves a temporary popularity.

If these men really had it in mind to save money to the state, would they, to save ten, twelve, or fifteen dollars in the appropriation bill, call for the years and nays and by that call run the state to the expense of at least double those sums? And yet this is a very common thing in your house of representatives with your money saving men.—These men are therefore either deceiving you or themselves.

I have thus given you my reflection on a course of policy pursued by your government. I have laid a good deal—much more might be said. I have, however, concluded to drop my pen for the present. It is possible if I

fee a spirit of investigation raise, that I may reform it at some future period, and point out other subjects that demand your attention. If you remain much longer in the state of indifference to your public concerns, which you have shown for some time past, nothing but some serious calamity will arouse you.

I have shown you that a more liberal policy as to salaries, would be a saving to the people. And that a moderate increase of taxes is indispensable. Your representatives may put off increasing the taxes for a year or two, but if they do, they will then have to increase them double what would now answer the purpose. There is but one method I can force which will remove the necessity of an increase of taxes, but I despair of that being resorted to.

It is for your representatives to banish from them the croud of private and local subjects which improperly consumes more than half of their time, and apply themselves closely to the public business.—I can be attended to in four weeks, if they will adjourn at the end of that time, it will save you many thousand dollars. It depends upon your next legislature to let a laudable example of reform. That they may do so is the fervent prayer of

CATO.

A melancholy influence of the effect of un-governed passion (in modern language, *disappointed love*) happened a few days ago in Halifax county, in this state. A young man named William Parker, by trade a carpenter, had for a long time courted a young woman named Dolly Gridden, with the consent of her family. Some impropriety in his conduct, or some misunderstanding on her part, had delayed and finally broke off the engagement. On the 5th inst. the parties had dined in company together, where it is probable something of an irritating nature took place, when the man went off, full of his murderous intent, and rode nine miles to borrow a gun professedly to kill a deer. On his return home, he met the unfortunate victim riding in company with some female friends; the moment he appeared, she screamed out "He will kill me," and began to weep. He advanced and very coolly told the girls in company not to be alarmed, as the charge was for her—too fatally he spoke the truth; in an instant the ball entered her side and the fell! He again charged the piece and pointed the deadly instrument to his breast; it missed fire—he took out his knife, hacked the flint, and again drew the trigger when the gun faithful to its purpose, discharged its load into his body: He staggered to a fence, and queffing the young women to pray for him returned and fell near the victim of his rage and expired!

A negro boy who attended the females, rode off on the first discharge of the piece and met some gentlemen, one of whom was a medical man, who came up just in time to see them both expire!—(Releigh Reg.)

Breast Pin Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday evening last, a Square BREAST PIN, *Tupac & Pearl set in Gold*—the pin which fastens it is broken. Any person finding it and leaving it at this office, shall be rewarded. Goldsmiths and Jewellers are requested to give information, if it should be offered for repair.

August 5, 1869.

Umbrella Lost.

LOST at the Theatre, on Saturday evening last, a Green Umbrella, marked "Bradford," on the handle—the person who has it will leave it at this office.

August 8th, 1869.

BARBACUE.

P. TAYLOR will prepare a barbecue at Howards Medical Well, on Friday, the 18th inst. to which the Ladies and Gentlemen, who can make it convenient to favor him with their company, are respectfully invited. A large and commodious dancing floor will be prepared for the amusement of the company. Tickets at 75 cents.

WAS STOLEN.

From the house of Edmond Singleton, a few days since, a French Gold Watch, numbered on the running work 1637, and numbered in the case 123. A handsome reward will be given for the recovery of the watch.

August 8, 1869. Sw. ch. tp.

Fayette county.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Book-Store of JOHNSON & WARNER, corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington.—Observations on the utility and administration of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James Hamilton, M. D.

The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin, price 75 cents.

An Essay on the Divine authority of the New Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.

Means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to air and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing, passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions, with an appendix containing observations on bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Recommendations by several respectable physicians of New-York.

Geographical, Statistical and Political amusement; by which may be obtained a general and particular knowledge of the United States—in a series of interesting games, on a map designed for the purpose. This work is designed as an easy means of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar acquaintance with the form of the United States, and of each State and Territory, the relative positions, and their importance as respects the time of settlement, extent of territory, population, exports, and number of Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages, and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude, longitude, and population of the principal towns; notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c. By arranging the whole into a series of interesting games, it is intended to induce the youthful uninformed mind to an acquaintance with species of information highly useful, but which can be acquired in no other way, without careful and assiduous application. \$2 50

A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.

Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2 cents.

Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes, and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol. A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial, as practised in the United States of America; published by order of the Military Philosophical society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

Taken up by Simeon Frost, living in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant Meeting house, one bay Horse, four years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small star in his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder, thus R. and has some white on both hind feet, appraised to twelve pounds.

Manoah Singleton.

A copy sent, Saml. H. Woodson, G. J. G.

Washington, Mason city, August 4th, 1869.

THE Trustees of the Franklin Academy, have finished a large and convenient house, for the use of a school.—A gentleman who is well qualified to teach the languages and sciences, will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to the president of the board of trustees.

B. DUKE, P. Washington, Mason city, August 4th, 1869.

PROSPECTUS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A NEW PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

To be printed weekly at Chillicothe, the present seat of Government for the state of Ohio.

By PETER PARCELS.

To a liberal and discerning public, who are always ready to encourage an honest zeal for the general welfare, and for the preservation of our rights and liberties, these Proposals are respectfully submitted. It is a pleasing reflection to every true American, that he lives under a republican government, where the freedom of the Press is realized in all its enjoyments. To preserve and perpetuate this inestimable blessing, and to contribute as far as possible in support of the genuine Whig principles of '76, is the anxious aim of the Editor in issuing this Prospectus.

The freedom of the Press is the sacred "Palladium of liberty;" and to exercise this right, unmoved by favoritism, and unswayed by the terrors of the great, is the duty of an independent editor.

In times like the present, when dangers without, and divisions within, pervade the country; while Europe is crimsoned with the blood of her citizens, and British intrigue and Gallic conquest find no limits, it becomes the duty of freemen to avow their claims, and thro' the medium of the press, speak TRUTHS to the people, that will be understood.

The horrid devastations on the eastern continent, will ever be a warning to the New World, and inculcate the maxim—"United we stand," in defiance of all enemies.

How incredible! That there should be lurking in the bosom of our country, a private junction of "Choice Spirits," who are secretly conspiring to revive the fallen hopes of their Leader, and by dividing the republican interest, thereby effect a separation of the states; it is much to be feared there is reason for the alarm.—But vigilant to his duty, the editor will be solicitous to drag the culprit to public view, and in whatever garb he may appear, to expose him to the vengeance of an indignant people.

It is under a feigned pretence of patriotism, that men with imposing names often plot the ruin of their country; and even in our own times, there are men of this description, who had been high in the confidence of our government, till their views were detected.—Ever mindful of his trust, the editor will be aware of such false patriots, and as occasion may require, will

"Beg to make their immortal treasons known." Having long been concerned in the establishment of the Sciota Gazette, those who have known that paper, will entertain no doubt of my general politics. The political principles of the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, will be those of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, his successors, whose political labors entitle him to the choicest affections of the American people.

To those who may favor me with their patronage, I publicly avow, that my political principles are Republican, and that my constant effort shall be to support the constitution and liberties of my country. As man is liable to err, I shall claim no exemption from human frailty; but, as my intentions are honorable, my patrons may be assured, that every error when discovered, shall be speedily corrected.

The editor will at all times be thankful for the aid of moral, literary and political productions; but he will never condescend to become subservient to the private views of any man. All personalities shall be avoided, unless by way of reply to unwarrantable attacks; in which case, the aggressor (if worthy of notice) will be holden responsible. My object will be to give to my patrons, extracts of the earliest foreign intelligence; the common news of the day; all deceit, interesting & amusing essays and discussions which may be presented; and, from time to time, publish the proceedings of the national and state legislatures, so far as they have been, or may be interesting to the public.

Relying on the assistance of an intelligent gentleman from a neighboring state, and having made the necessary preparations for a new and elegant set of type, the work will be executed in the best style, upon a royal sheet; and should proper encouragement be given, at the expiration of six months, the size will be extended to a super-royal. By conducting the paper upon these principles, the editor fondly flatters himself with the patronage of the honest politician, the agriculturist, mechanic, and the man of business.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Independent Republican, will be published weekly, on some convenient day, suitable to the arrival and departure of the different mails.

2. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents per annum, paid half yearly in advance, or two dollars in advance will be received as the amount of one year's subscription.

3. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, & every subsequent insertion twenty five cents—longer ones in proportion.

4. The editor will commence the publication of the above paper, on or before the middle of September next.

Chillicothe, August 1st, 1869.

Q. THE Shareholders in the Madison Hemp and Flax Spinning Company are requested to meet at Wm. Satterwhite's tavern on Tuesday the 22d inst at 10 o'clock, in order to choose a director in the room of Mr. Luke Usher resigned.

By order of the President, THOMAS JANUARY, Sec.

Lexington, August 8th, 1869.

NOTICE.

Whereas Lewis Craig has sold to me a tract of land, lying in Jessamine county, containing about 250 acres, being the same that Nathaniel Dunn now lives on, and part of Wade Mosby's claim; now I hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing the same from said Craig, or receiving a title therefor; same Craig having executed to me a Bond for a conveyance for said land, which is recorded in the Jessamine county law office.

E. SINGLETON. ch. tp. Sw.

August 1, 1869.

Take Notice,

THAT I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on a Bond, given by me to Joseph Gorwood, in February 1867, for the conveyance of upwards of forty acres of land, lying in Montgomery county, on Grassy Lick, being a part of Thomas Buck's 500 acre survey, or purchasing said land of said Joseph Gorwood, as said bond was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to comply with the same.

John C. Richardson. ch. tp. Sw.

August 1st, 1869.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 7th July last, a Negro woman named PHILIS, about 18 years old, large for her age, yellow complexion, remarkably large, white eyes, and lookd out of her when spoken to, answers pertly—had on when she went off, a blue liney petticoat, small wool hat much worn, yellow calico jacket and petticoat, she had several other articles

POETRY.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

PUT to the door—the school's begun—
Stand to your places, every one—
Attend—

Read in the bible—tell the place—
"Job twentieth, and the seventeenth verse"
Caleb, begin. And—*he shall suck*—
Sir—*Moses got a pin and stuck*—
Silence—stop Caleb—*Moses here!*
What's this complaint? *I did't, Sir—*
Hold up your hand—*What's't a pin?*
O dear, I won't do so again.
Read on. *The increase of his h—h—horse*
Hold: H, O, U, S, E, spells house.
Sir, what's this word? *For I can't tell it.*
Can't you indeed—*Why spell it. Spell it.*
Begin yourself, I say. *Who, I?*
Yes, try. Sure you can spell it. Try.
Got take your seats and primers, boys.
You sha'n't abuse the bible so.

Will pray Sir Master mend my pen?
Say Master, that's enough. Here Ben,
Is this your copy? Can't you tell?
Set all your letters parallel.
I've done my sum—'tis just a great.
Let's see it. Master n' I g' out?
Yes—bring some wood in—*What's that noise?*
It isn't I Sir, it's them boys.

Come Billy, read—*What's that? That's A—*
Sir, Jim has snatched my rule away—
Return it James. Here rule with this—
Billy read on—*That's crooked Sir—*
Read in the spelling book—Begin—
The boys are out—then call them in—
My nose bleeds, mayn't I get some ice,
And hold it in my breeches? Yes.
John keep your seat. *My sum is more.*
Then do again—Divide by four,
By twelve and twenty—mind the rule
Now speak, Manassah, and spell tool.
I can't—Well try—T, W, L.
Not washed your hands yet, Bobby, ha?
You had your orders yesterday.
Give me the ferula, hold your hand.
Oh! Oh! There—mind my next command.

The grammar read. Tell where the place is.
C sounds like K in cat and cases.

My book is torn. The next—*Here not—*
E final makes it say—note.
What are the stops and marks, Susannah?
Small points, Sir, and how many Hannah?
Four, Sir. How many, George. You book!
Here's more than fifty in my book.
How's this! Just come Sam? *By Hy I've been—*
Who knocks? *I don't know Sir. Come in.*
"Your most obedient, Sir?" And yours.
Sit down Sir. Sam, put the doors.
What do you bring to tell that's new?
"Nothing that's either strange or true—"
"What a prodigious school! I'm sure—"
"You've got a hundred here or more."
"A word, Sir, if you please." I will
You girls, till I come in, be still.

"Come, we can dance to night—so you
"Dismiss your brain distracting crew,
"And come, for all the girls are there—"
"We'll have a fiddle and a player—"
Well, mind and have the sleigh-bells sent,
I'll send my regiment.

Silence! the second class must read.
As quick as possible—proceed.
Not found your book yet? Stand—be fixed—
The next read, say—the next—the next.
You need not read again, 'tis well.
Come Tom and Dick, choose sides to spell.
Will this word do? Yes, Tom, spell down.
Sir, still there all you little ones.
I've got a word, name it. Gizzard.
You spell it Sampson, G, I, Z.
Spell conscience, Jack, K, O, N.
S, H, U, N, T, Z. Will done!
Put out the next word—*mine is Fella,*
Tim, spell it. P, H, O, U, S, E.
O shocking! Have you all try'd? No.
Say Master, but no matter, go—
Lay up your books, and you Josiah,
Help Jed to make the morning fire.

A very singular circumstance occurred on
Friday night last, to a son of Mr. Brooks, at
Staplehurst, about nine years old. In his
sleep he went out of the garret window in
which he usually slept, got to the roof of the
house about the distance of ten feet over, &
down the other side near forty feet, and jump-
ed off full sixty feet to the ground—He then
went to a neighbouring house two fields dis-
tant, called up the people, who were much
alarmed at the noise he made, told them his
father's house was falling down, as the roof
had fallen in, and the horses were running
out of the stables over fong flubble flacks to get
away. The boy had nothing on but a shirt;
he was waked with difficulty, and was much
alarmed when discovering his situation. He
perfectly remembers when he got into his fa-
ther's garden in the bark of the house, he
looked up and thought himself out of danger
from the ruins, and saw the horses running
away; he went over two hedges, and only
once pricked his foot—His friends have plac-
ed iron bars over the window to prevent the
like in future.—(London paper.)

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, (N.
H.) July 5.

"Undoubtedly verbal accounts will have
reached Boston, ere this will come to your
hands, of a most tragical and distressing ac-
cident which took place at Fort Constitution
(in this harbor) between four and five o'clock
yesterday afternoon, by the blowing up of
two chests of Powder and about thirty car-
tridges of fix and eight pounds, making a-
bout 300 wt. of powder in the whole, which
killed and wounded 14 or 15 citizens and
soldiers.—Seven were killed almost instantly
or died within a few hours. The lives of fev-
eral others are despaired of, and two per-
sons missing. The platform of the N. E.
corner of the Fort has been destroyed; the
captain's house and the barracks are nearly
demolished. In the house the captain had
several gentlemen dining with him, (none of
whom were hurt) but the table was overturn-
ed, the furniture destroyed, and all the win-
dows broken. Several persons had part of
their clothes torn off, but escaped further in-
jury.—Being on the spot a little after the
shocking event took place, I missed the fol-
lowing information, viz. Sergeant Al-
bert, Theodore Witham, George Ramoth,
Samuel Stevens, Gideon Gould, Edmund
Hurd, John Ricker, Robert Miller, Pelatiah
Mc. Daniels, Ephraim Pickering Elq. of
Newington, and a young man by the name
of Kittery; these two latter had just landed
to see the fort. John Mitchell of New-Cas-
tle, and two or three others, whose names, I
could not ascertain. To prevent any exag-
gerated stories being circulated, I fend you
this information; and am yours respectfully.
C. PIERCE."

Extract of another letter.

"I am sorry to inform you of a most dis-
tressing accident that happened yesterday af-
ternoon at Fort Constitution, in the mouth
of this harbour; which for distress, exceeds
any thing known in this town for many
years. In discharging the cannon about 5
o'clock, some fire (unknown how) commu-
nicated to the ammunition chest, which it is
said contained 400 wt. of powder, and im-
mediately blew up. Six persons were known
to be killed instantly, and twelve more dan-
gerously wounded; besides a great many that
were on the ramparts, of whom it is im-
possible to tell the fate; one that was brought
up to town last night died this morning of
his wounds. The body of one of the sol-
diers was picked up this forenoon near the
fort, being blown over into the sea. It was
a most horrid sight to see the mangled and
torn bodies lying in every direction. A leg
in one place, a head in another. One man
was instantly reduced to atoms; the other
part of another man's body was found parted
in the middle, the other part is not yet dis-
covered. I was on the spot not five minutes
before the explosion, with, I should think 100
people, when music being heard we left the
place; had it not been for this unfortunate
circumstance, we undoubtedly should have
shared the fate of our unfortunate compan-
ions. Capt. Walbach's house was nearly
destroyed, had it not have been for the chim-
ney the whole would have fallen, and its in-
habitants buried in the ruins. Capt. W.
was not hurt. His lady was twice thrown
down, although but slightly injured. Five
of the bodies with the fragments of others
are to be buried this afternoon. The names
of those known are Sergeant Albert; two pri-
vates, M. Daniel & Whitman; Mr. Pick-
ering, of Newington; and a boy belonging
to Kittery. People are missing and their
friends are anxiously enquiring after them—
it is feared there are a great many that ne-
ver will be found. [Boston Palladium.]

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN IN-
DEPENDENCE.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinna-
ti, the remnant of our revolutionary veterans,
to whom the political birth day of their coun-
try is peculiarly dear, having convened at the
state house to transact the business of the So-
ciety.—The following pathetic address, intro-
ductory of the annexed resolution, was made
by col. Francis Johnston to the Society.

Mr. President,

And Brethren of the Cincinnati,

This present anniversary of our inde-
pendence may, perhaps, be the last which will
collect so many of us, thus happily togeth-
er.—In order then to avail ourselves of the
fleeting moment, I cannot conceive a theme
more consonant to justice, & congenial with
our feelings, than to record on our annals, the
honorable achievements of our compatriots
in arms, who had fought and bled, and hono-
rably died in their Country's cause.—To enu-
merate all the Worthies of this description,
is by no means my present intention—it
would require a large, a luminous, and un-
rivalled volume to register their honourable
names. Permit me then, my dear Friends,
barely to mention the name of WAYNE—
GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE!—The
early, undisciplined, firm and undeviating Pa-
triot!—The brave, persevering and undan-
ted Warrior!—Whom disaster, disappoint-
ment and death, in the early stages of his
military career, never appalled or dismayed—
Whose military fame, though not perpetu-
ated by Government, on Monuments of
Brass or Marble, still remains in the hearts
of his countrymen—GENERAL WAYNE
was, at the early dawn of our Revolution,
awakened to a just sense of his country's
wrongs, and gloriously prompted, to risk his
life, his all in removing or avenging them:
The honorable but neglected remains of
this once highly revered Member of our So-
ciety, now lie on the dreary, inhospitable
beach of Lake Erie, within the proud limits
of the great and flourishing state of Penn-
sylvania—a state, of which, with honest
pride, we so often boast, as the place of our
nativity—And yet, shameful to relate,
this Patriot and Warrior, hath not a "Hic
jacet" inscribed on a small stone, nor even a
little memento of any kind, erected to his
glorious memory; although, if I am cor-
rectly informed, applications for this pur-
pose, have again and again, been made to the
governing powers.—What! no monument
no monument whatever reared by a pro-
fessed Country? By a Country protected
against a "set of fierce Savages" rushing forth
against us from their dark lurking places;
brandishing their murderous knives; spring-
ing neither the hoary Sire, nor the hopeful Son;
neither the tender Virgin nor the helpless
Babe"—And yet this savage and ruthless sa-
vage vanquished, after a signal & brilliant vic-
tory—and soon after fell a victim to the fa-
tigue he had endured in the service of his
Country. Certainly then, my brethren of the
Cincinnati, it behoves us "to drop a tear-
over his scattered ashes—and if perchance,
our footsteps should touch that hapless shore
that drank his Blood—*gently, Oh! gently,*
let us tread among his uncoffined Bones!"
Mr. President,

Having thus briefly stated to this Society
the situation of the remains of our illustrious
brother, I beg leave to move that a sufficient
sum (if the rules of our society will admit of
it) be immediately appropriated out of our
own funds, being the fruits of our own toil
and blood—not depending upon any govern-
ment for any aid in similar cases; in order to
erect a plain, unadorned monument (as
his own name thereon will be his richest or-
nament) to the memory of Major Gen. An-
thony Wayne, commander in chief, at the
time of his decease, of the armies of the United
States, with a view of perpetuating his
memory and our affection individually, as
well as a society—for his patriotic bravery,
and distinguished services rendered to his
country.

The members, under the influence of the
most respectful and affectionate remembrance
of their gallant associate in arms, passed the
following resolution, to do justice to his
worth, by erecting a monument to his mem-
ory.

Resolved, that the sum of 500 dollars be
appropriated to erect a monument to the me-
mory of General ANTHONY WAYNE, for-

merly a member of this Society, and that
the same be applied under the direction of
Col. Johnston, Maj. Jackson and Mr. Bin-
ney.

NEW YORK, July 11.

(Translated for the New-York Gazette.)

Address of the Central Junta to the Span-
iards inhabiting that part of Spain under
the control of France.

SPANIARDS! Ye who groan in the provin-
ces occupied by our Tyrants, know, that
Napoleon, wanting forces to oppress Aus-
tria, demands one hundred thousand of you to
reinforce his armies! Thus what security
is given you, in his invitations to return and
enjoy the repose of your homes? His prom-
ises not to molest you then, are but so ma-
ny illusive attractions, by which he meditates
the occasion to drag you thence to those re-
mote climes! And to what end? To fight
against those who have risen to defend our
cause, and to maintain our independence—
against our brothers!!! Who among you
will consent to be led on to the accomplish-
ment of so vile an undertaking? Who of
you will go to share in Germany, the detesta-
tion that accompanies the armed satellites
that carry devastation through Spain?—
Did you think to find repose? Lo! the thir-
dies! Nor house, nor fire, nor family,
nor the endearments of domestic enjoy-
ments, nor the society of friends, nor the use-
ful and innocent labours of your fields, shall
ever more be yours, unless you wrest the in-
dependence of your country from the perfid-
ious grasp of your oppressors. Fly then to
her standards; then you will find liberty, se-
curity and honour. They wave for you to
join them! If any of you, seduced by the
hopes of tranquility and repose, not now to
be found, have illadvisedly withdrawn from
her banners, your country forgives you this
imprudent flight, the offspring of momentary
weakness!—Return!—No alternative now
remains between war and peace—Choose
whether it is not more glorious to become the
virtuous defenders of your country, in need
of your aid; than to rank among the French
—Pariahs towards men, sacrilegious to-
wards your religion, impious towards GOD,
and to live and die loaded with the curses of
Heaven and Earth.

Real Alcazar de Sevilla, May 21st, 1809
MARTIN DE GARAY.

BLANK BOOKS,

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on
the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all
its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite
the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His
customers may depend upon having their work
done in the neatest and best manner. He will
constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record
Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other
kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can
be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the
very best imported paper and materials, on the
lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.

Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.
Merchants and others who buy to sell again
can be supplied whole sale with all kinds of the
best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS,
on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of
the western country, will be gratefully received
and punctually executed.

LOTTERY.

TWENTY THOUSAND MAY BE GAINED
FOR TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS,
In the third class of the Lottery authorized by law
for removing obstructions in the

RIVER LEHIGH,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A Scheme of the Lottery may be seen at the
POST OFFICE IN LEXINGTON, KY.

where TICKETS may also be had

May 10, 1809

New Store and Cheap Goods.

THOMAS D. OWINGS, has received and
now opening at his new store, nearly opposite
Mr. William Leavy's, a fresh supply of the most
superior Printed Cambricks, Chintzes, Calicoes, and
Cottons, which will be sold at reduc-

ed prices for Cash.

Lexington, 9th June, 1809.

The style of the prints exceeds any thing of
the kind offered here.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office,
Price, Twelve and a Half Cents,
A NEW AND

INVESTIGATION

OF THE QUESTION,

IS REVELATION TRUE?

Proving the impossibility of Natural Religion, and
the certainty of Revealed.

BY JAMES FISHBACK,

OF LEXINGTON.

To Sportsmen.

THERE will be run over the Richmond turf in
October next, a Sweetstake freer two years old
colts only—Entrance \$110. The subscription
paper will be sent on till August, in the hands of

Ben. Milner.

Those who wish to become subscribers, will
make application as above.

24 May, 1809.

Effill county fer. Taken up by John Feil-

der, living on the Kentucky river, about two

miles above the mouth of Red river, a Dark

Bay Horse, about eleven or twelve years old,

is grandly perceivable, two white spots, one

on each side, about 14 or 15 hands high he had

when he came a year; appraised to 40 dollars.

before me,

Bennett Clarke, j. p.

Taken up by Richard Mitchell, of Fayette

county, near Davids Fork Meeting house,

a Bay Mare, eight years old, four feet ten

inches high, with a small star in her forehead,

both hind feet white, no brand; appraised to

thirty dollars.

May 20, 1809.

Leonard Young.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Woodford Circuit, sct. June Term, 1809.

William Shepherd complt.

against

John O'Bannon & Elias Lang—In Chancery.

nam, defendants.

The defendant Elias Langham not having en-

tered his appearance herein, according to law and

the rules of this court; and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabit-

ant of this commonwealth.—Therefore, on the

motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is or-

dered, that unless the said defendant shall appear

here on the third day of our next September term,

and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure,

the same will be taken for confessed; and it is

further ordered that a copy of this order be in-

serted in some authorised paper for eight weeks suc-

cessively.

(A copy.) Teste,

John McKinney, jr. Clk.

86 Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE.

NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs
the public, that he has just received by Mr.
Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an as-
sortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the
best quality; that he has in his employ good
Workmen, and that his customers may be
supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-
ty, neatness and durability, with any in Am-
erica, at the shortest notice and at moderate
prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—5 bar-
rels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pick-
ers and tenplets, Grooving Plains with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plains, single and double ironed, Hallowes and
Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description,
Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound,
Tobacco at 9s. per hundred, Whiskey at 1s. 6d. per
gallon, country Linnen at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late flag nation
act, passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further in indulgence than the law will
protect them in.

N B 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Challen
respectfully informs
the public, that he
has commenced the
Fancy Chair mak-
ing business, next
door to Messrs
Daniel & Charles
Bradford's printing
office, where he will
carry on the above
business with neat-
ness and taste—he
flatters himself that
from the long ex-
perience that he
has had both in Lon-
don and New-York,
that his work will
please those who
may call on him. He
has on hand and
makes Black and
Gold—White and
Gold—White and
do—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match
any of the above descriptions, all of which will be
made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished
which can be packed to send to any part of the
state, without injuring. He likewise makes Wind-
sor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully re-
ceived and attended to with punctuality and dispatch,
and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.

Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS,
42 Packages Merchandize, viz:
316 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
23 ditto Furniture, assorted
4 ditto Furniture Checks
36 ditto Gingham
40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plaid, in imitation of Ger-
man
40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambric Muslins
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Mus-
lins
13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Nankeens
Modras, Cambric and Pullover, and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs, and Barbed ditto
50lbs. or 3, 200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Twist Stripes
10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table
cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose,
assorted
2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4
gross broad binding
16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls
17 bales Ind. a Muslins, Gurraths, Baftas, Gossacs,
Moodies, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1
bale India Check, 95 pieces
2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted
1 bale ditto Coatings
1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton
Checks
2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1/2, 4, 4
1/2 & 5 1/2. 264 Packets.
The above Goods have been well chosen for this
market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to
the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair pri-
ces, by adding a small commission to cover risque
and charges.

Lexington 20th June, 1809.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS

on High and Water streets, together or sepa-

ately, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if re-

quired, for the balance. The house is two stories,

of good sound logs, chinked, weatherboarded and

plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kit-

chen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick

Stable and Carriage House. The situation on

High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy.

Jno. Wigglesworth.

Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Bal-
timore, offers for sale the following property on in-
voice, low terms. The farm on which I live,
comprising about 250 acres, known by the name of
Petersburg, or Scott's Landing, and formerly the
residence of Gov. Scott. It is unnecessary to dwell
on the advantages of this situation as no person
will feel disposed to purchase without reviewing
the place; also all the household and kitchen fur-
niture, and farming utensils, together with several
valuable mares with colts and geldings, horned cat-
tle and hogs, likewise that valuable and well known
stall horse Figure who has stood 2 seasons near Shel-
by, and 2 in Woodford, he is full sixteen hands
high, and equal to any horse in the state, and his
colts are all-bred to be fully equal to those of the
best imported horses.

The terms of sale will be made known on ap-
plication to me on the premises in Woodford county.

George Yellott.

July 20, 1809.

Whatever remains unsold of the above prop-
erty on the last Monday in September next, will be
then sold at public sale.

Kentucky Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past
favours, respectfully informs the gentlemen
of Kentucky and the public in general that
he has returned to his old stand on the bank of
the Monongahala, sign of the Fountain, lately
occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes
by keeping the best of Liquors, an attentive
and obliging Officer and every other neces-
sary accommodation to receive a share of the pub-
lic patronage.

Thos. Ferree.

Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's
shop to a house in the range of new brick build-
ings fronting the south-east side of the court house,
second door above the corner house lately occu-
pied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand
a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE,
which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of
Medicine can be supplied on terms more advan-
tageous than they could at any of the shops in the
Eastern states.</